

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—Gen. Fremont was at Harrisonburg, 70 miles south of Winchester, and but about 25 miles this side of Staunton, on Saturday. His advance was pressing hard upon Jackson's rear guard, and the Rebels were making the best possible time in retreat. At Harrisonburg the best possible time in retreat, and a sharp fight ensued, in which the Rebels were routed. Col. Wyndham of the 1st New-Jersey Cavalry was taken prisoner, and several other officers were killed or taken; 35 men were killed, wounded, and missing in this regiment. The Kane Rifles also suffered severely, their colonel (Kane) being seriously wounded and taken prisoner; Capt. Taylor also wounded and captured, and Capt. W. F. Blanchard wounded; Lieut. J. J. Wayne is supposed to have been killed; and the Rifles lost in all 55 men. Finally our men succeeded in driving the enemy off, and capturing their camp and stores.

—Southern papers received at Baltimore state that on Tuesday the Union gunboats were moving up as if to engage the Rebel batteries near Charleston, but (of course) that Gen. Gist was confident of his ability to drive them back. On Wednesday, the Union forces, 2,000 strong, had not been driven back, but had landed on James Island, at the very threshold of the city. There was a battle, and the enemy (Unionists) had been repulsed and 20 of them captured. Another dispatch, dated on the afternoon of the same day, says that the enemy (Unionists) were 1,700 strong on Battery and John Islands, and an advance was imminent. Nothing was said about Gen. Gist's ability to resist that imminent advance. It is more than probable that the vile nest of treason is now in the hands of the brave and loyal men of the North.

—Our forces in pursuit of Beauregard's army are about 40 miles below Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It is believed that 20,000 Rebels have deserted—most of them being from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas. All the regiments from those States passed down the railroad closely guarded by more Southern troops. The country people believe Beauregard will not bring into Columbus half the men he led from Corinth, the whole region being full of deserters, working their way home. Gen. Pope says that those who first deserted and were paroled, are now anxious to take the oath. The retreating traitors have devastated the country, and left even the wealthiest families in a state of starvation, while the soldiers themselves are almost destitute of food.

—By the steamer Guide from Newbern, N. C. we learn that Gov. Stanly is riding an exceedingly high horse, and disgusting not only civilians but military men with his despotism. The house in which he had the negro girl hunted down for the whip of his master, has been burned. Stanly sent orders to the Harbor-Master to search all vessels for runaway slaves, but the Harbor-Master sent him word that he would see him (Stanly) — before he would obey such an order. Stanly is decidedly in bad odor.

—In our Washington dispatches will be found some facts worth knowing about the vote on substituting our armies from the granaries of red-handed Rebels. It seems that the Democratic love of treason was strong enough to impel nearly every member of that extinct party to vote against quartering on the enemy. Yet these men will swear that Democrats do all the fighting and bear all the burdens of the war. The Yea and Nays recorded within the past fortnight will be a stumbling-block to some of these skin-deep patriots on these days.

—We are permitted to know, by an official dispatch from Gen. McClellan's headquarters, the important news that a contraband who left Richmond yesterday morning had arrived in our people's camp, and that he told our side that no reinforcements had recently arrived at Richmond, and further that there were no signs of evacuation. The same dispatch says that a captain a lieutenant and two soldiers of Gen. Barn's division were killed by the Rebels while establishing an advance picket.

—The War Department promulgates an order establishing a Camp of Instruction of 50,000 men near Annapolis, Md. Major-Gen. Wool will command; the troops will be assembled as speedily as possible; Brig-Gen. Graham will be Chief of Cavalry; Brig-Gen. Harvey Brown, Chief of Artillery; other heads to be hereafter designated.

—Where is the Monitor? We have not heard a word of the little chess-box since the repulse in James River until yesterday, when a vague paragraph in a Philadelphia paper stated that the fleet of which the Monitor is a part was ready to assist in taking Richmond as soon as General McClellan should say the word.

—All was quiet at Winchester yesterday. Gen. Sigel and Banks were there, with their commands. They were occupied in restoring bridges burnt by the Rebels, or carried off by the flood. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was in complete order, excepting the bridge at Harper's Ferry.

—Our latest Washington dispatch records the arrival of Major Stone of the 34 Iowa, and two other officers, from the Rebel prison at Selma, Alabama. They give some very interesting facts about General Prentiss's capture or surrender at Corinth, which put quite a different light upon the matter.

—Jeff. Davis's Adjutant-General publishes a general order directing the drafting of every male white and mulatto in the South capable of bearing arms, whether they have substitutes or not. Rather a heavy conscription—much severer than Napoleon ever ventured upon.

—Jeff. Davis is still overflowing with piety. With his traitorous hands red with the blood of his poor dupes, he puts an impudent lie about the late battle before Richmond, winding up with the fatality blessing: "Defenders of a just cause, may God have you in His holy keeping."

—The fate of Mobile is foreshadowed by a dispatch to a Petersburg (Va.) paper, saying that the Union fleet had attacked Fort Morgan. They will probably make short work of that fortification, and then Mobile will be repossessed without serious difficulty.

—The steamer Guide arrived at this port yesterday, with all the Union prisoners recently in duress at Salisbury, N. C., except the officers. Col. Corcoran, who was in excellent health, was among those left behind.

—Col. Madison Miller of the 18th Missouri, taken prisoner at Corinth, has arrived at Washington, charged with the duty of effecting an exchange of prisoners. He and his fellow Committee-men represent 1,700 Union prisoners now at Selma, Ala.

—Several foreign Consuls have recently left Charleston, bringing their families with them. Of

course they will not tell why they came away, but it is not difficult to guess the reason.

—All was quiet at Memphis on Saturday. The Van Dorn was the only Rebel boat that escaped destruction or capture.

—A Rebel Vicksburg paper of the 4th says that the Unionists have landed 6,000 men at Baton Rouge, La.

—The Richmond papers estimate their wounded in the battle of the Seven Pines at over 4,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sumner offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of providing for an air-line railroad between Washington and New-York. The resolution was objected to and laid over. The Senate passed a resolution in relation to the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia. The Senate, with the House, then formed itself into a Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Humphreys. In consequence of absence of the principal, the case was postponed until the 26th inst. The House bill to prohibit Slavery in the Territories was taken up and adopted, Yeas 38, Nays 10. The bill prescribing an additional oath for jurors was adopted, Yeas 39, Nays 5. After Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Vallandigham moved a spurious resolution to make a little Union capital for himself, and lest somebody should expose his knavery, he immediately moved the previous question. He was not sustained, and then he, as usual, got mad, and (when he could not prevent it) let the resolution go over for debate. His resolution amounts to the remarkable declaration that we are glad Halleck has taken Corinth, and we think the Union ought to be restored, with every nigger in it just where he was when Buchanan's treason began.

To-morrow, Mr. Vallandigham is expected to offer a resolution that, in the opinion of this House, two and two make four. The House resolved, by Yeas 66, Nays 46, the resolution some days since passed to buy certain rubbish volumes of worthless debates from Gales & Seaton, alias *The National Intelligencer*, for \$35,000. Some resolutions contemplating a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law were proposed, and laid over. Mr. Cox wanted a great deal of information about the attitude of foreign Powers, and the House gratified him by asking the President to read in the required knowledge—at his discretion. The House went into the Senate Chamber to try Judge Humphreys; that distinguished jurist did not appear, and so the House marched back again. Mr. Axtell of Pennsylvania proposed that all caught Rebels who can show that they were impressed against their will be set free on taking the oath. His resolution lies over.

And then a resolution by Mr. Nixon of New-Jersey was adopted, 83 to 39, that loyal armies in hostile districts submit themselves upon Rebel resources as far as possible. That such a resolution should be opposed by thirty-nine men speaks very curiously for the loyalty of the House. A resolution that the Judiciary Committee report a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law was tabled, 68 to 31. But immediately afterward a resolution by Mr. Colfax to give hunted slaves a jury trial, and require their claimants to prove loyalty, was adopted, 77 to 43—a partial triumph for justice.

—The Board of Aldermen last night quite unnecessarily made more than ordinary donkeys of themselves in regard to a resolution about the reception of Archbishop Hughes. The Mayor's veto upon the Thurlow Weed receiving-resolution seems to have frightened the Aldermen, and so Boole, the Artful Dodger, moved to reconsider the Hughes resolution, which had once passed, and next moved and explained that he wanted to evade Mr. O'Connell's objections by resolving that the Board of Aldermen alone should adjudge the Archbishop. Of course the vote of one Board only is no more effective than so much blank paper; yet the civic asses went through the solemn formality of previous question and final adoption, just as if the shrewd Archbishop could not tell salt from sugar. Having quite exhausted their thin mental strength by this piece of laughable absurdity, the "majority" betook themselves to the delights of a town evening.

—The Board of Councilmen last night received a communication from the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, stating that they can afford hospital accommodations for 800 sick and wounded soldiers, without occupying room outside of their hospital buildings. Resolutions expressing the thanks of the Common Council to Archbishop Hughes, and of sympathy with the families of the late Col. Miller and Miller were unanimously adopted. The ordinance for relief of families of volunteers was referred to a Conference Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hazleton, Leut, and Miller. By the adoption of a report of the Committee on National Affairs, the Mayor was requested to open a correspondence with the Postmaster-General for the establishment of an up-town post-office in this city.

—On the proposition of Mr. Colfax, in the House of Representatives yesterday, to allow a man in peril of his freedom to have a jury trial, and compelling the other man who claimed his flesh, blood, bones, sinews, brains, and children born or to be born, as property, to prove that he—the claimant—was a legal citizen, every Republican voted Yea, and every Democrat (with a single exception) voted No. The fact is worth remembering.

—Vallandigham, Voorhies, Kerrigan, and Ben Wood, professional howlers about Republican extravagance, all voted yesterday against the repeal of the resolution giving \$35,000 to *The National Intelligencer* for books not worth half as many cents. Republicans, with a few notorious exceptions, voted the other way. A few Democrats did the same.

—A resolution looking toward the gradual extinction of Slavery in that State was offered in the Missouri Convention yesterday. It was promptly throttled by a motion to lay on the table, not one word of debate being allowed. The vote was 52 for Slavery eternal to 19 for giving freedom a chance some time next century.

—Six hundred and thirty-three citizens of Cincinnati have petitioned the House of Representatives to expel Vallandigham, asserting that he is a traitor and a disgrace to the State of Ohio, which nobody can deny.

—The Canadian Parliament was prorogued yesterday. The new tariff went into operation on the same day.

—The mails for Europe, by the steamer Europa, from Boston, will close at the New-York post-office at 5½ o'clock this afternoon.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

—The market, yesterday morning, was very buoyant, war news and increased ease in money operating as an active stimulus. Prices were strong, with an evident desire to buy, and there was more steadiness than for many days past. At the Second Board, prices were higher and the business large, the market closing strong. The money market was without change, offering freely at 3/4 per cent on call, without much movement. First-class bills go readily at 4 per cent. Western and State Flour was in active demand, and the market was 5/10c per bbl. better, closing less firm; sales, 11,400 bbls. Canadian is in good demand, and firmer; Southern more active, and a shade better; Rye Flour was in moderate

request; Corn Meal in limited demand, and steady. The Wheat Market was active and firmer under more favorable advices from Europe, and a decline in ocean freights; sales of 143,300 bush. Barley quiet for State. Barley Meal active, but firm. Oats dull and heavy. Corn Meal in fair request, but not so firm. The Pork stock is largely increasing, with moderate inquiry, and an unsettled market. Beef dull and heavy. Beef Hams and Bacon dull, with nominal prices. Cut Meats steady and in moderate request. Lard in limited demand, and prices without variation. Butter and Cheese were steady.

The Cattle market yesterday showed a supply of not over 3,100 head on sale, with not over 200 to come in to-day. The drovers were happy, and it is probable that they will find this the best market of the season; prices averaging over 8½c. & lb. The Sheep market also showed a decided advance.

THE SITUATION.

We hate, through Southern channels, advices of the approach of the Union forces upon Charleston. Though the account is meager, it is full enough to assure us that Gen. Hunter has landed troops on James Island, and is moving toward Charleston by land, while Com. Dupont is approaching it by water. They were still several miles distant at the date of this intelligence, six days ago, and probably their approaches have since been slow and cautious. The forts of the harbor—Sumter, Moultrie, Pinckney, and Johnson—are, no doubt, capable of a vigorous defense against the fleet, and the access to the neighborhood of the city, on the higher side of the Ashley River, through marshes and over numerous creeks, is not an easy one for the land forces. We may, nevertheless, hear, at any moment, of the fall of Charleston, for if Hunter once gets the town under his fire the Rebel flag will probably be pulled down speedily on all the forts, and the city be surrendered rather than suffer a bombardment. Even Charleston Rebels have discretion in their valor.

We also hear through Rebel sources that the attack is commenced on Fort Morgan, which defends Mobile. Notwithstanding the order of Beauregard that Mobile was to be defended to the last extremity; and although, we are told, the approaches to it are strongly fortified, and the harbor filled with sunken vessels, we confidently expect to hear that it has become an easy capture.

From other quarters the news is equally encouraging. Pope is still in rapid pursuit of Beauregard, town after town falls into his hands, and his troops are fast dropping away from the Rebel General. Fremont is fast after Jackson, who is still in retreat down the Shenandoah Valley. A fight with his rear-guard has taken place at Harrisonburg, in which the Rebels were defeated.

THE REBEL STRENGTH AT RICHMOND.

In war, reserve and silence are often indispensable, but we do not realize that reason and probability need be outraged. Some of our contemporaries are talking of the Rebel forces at Richmond as amounting to Two Hundred Thousand. Now we have seen no estimate of their numbers engaged in the recent battles which placed it above Sixty Thousand, and of these from Five to Ten Thousand were disabled in those battles. No one can doubt that they then put forth their whole available strength. They realized that their great opportunity had come. The rains had overflowed the banks of the Chickahominy and flooded the wooded swamps that belt that considerable stream. Our soldiers were encamped on either bank and temporarily divided by the flood which had been craftily swelled by suddenly opening the sluices of the mill-dams on the upper waters of the stream, which were still in Rebel hands. The bridges were broken up or adrift, with great quagmires under water on either side of each. The Rebel Generals set out with a firm resolve to drive our troops between them and the Chickahominy into that stream, just as Beauregard attempted to drive Gen. Grant's army into the Tennessee. Neither effort ultimately succeeded, though the Rebels in either case surprised our more advanced divisions and inflicted heavy loss upon them while the disparity of force was greatly in their favor. At Shiloh, the Rebel Commander-in-Chief Albert Sidney Johnston was killed; at Fair Oaks, the Rebel General Joseph Johnston was severely wounded. At the latter, President Jeff. Davis was on the field in person.

Now is it credible—is it even conceivable—that the Rebels should have brought but a third of their army into action in such a struggle? The fight continued a second day; Richmond was from five to ten miles distant; they had planned the engagement and made the attack in their own good time; was even Bull Run stupidity equal to fighting a second day without bringing up the bulk of a grand army which had been standing within two hours' march throughout the two days? The assumption is utterly preposterous. The Rebels put forth their full strength in the recent battles, and for to have done otherwise would have been the extreme of imbecility bordering closely on treachery to their cause. They can do no better hereafter.

Certainly, let us have such a force in the field next time as will preclude any two-days' fighting. We are all agreed that the late struggle resulted in a Union victory, and that we do not want another such. We hope to see Gen. McClellan largely and rapidly reinforced, so as to paralyze the energies of the Rebel masses by rendering further resistance hopeless. But they have no Two Hundred Thousand Men (effective) about Richmond, nor even One Hundred Thousand. Unless they can again attack at an advantage, fighting a portion of our army with the whole of theirs, they will hardly provoke a second collision. But let us have men enough to fight their whole army with half of ours and still beat

them. With such an army, we shall hardly have to fight at all.

GEN. McCLELLAN.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser is one of a class of journals which make a business of conjuring up attacks on Gen. McClellan in order to show forth in the character of his champions. So long as this is done fairly, we do not object, but when shameful garbling is resorted to in the manufacture of pretexts, we are moved to expose them.

We had an article in our last, urging that all possible re-enforcements be sent to our Army before Richmond immediately. We wrote this in more immediate response to a gentleman of high character and position, who had come directly from the Chickahominy, and who gave us ample reasons for his urgency. No thought either of assailing, criticising, or distrusting Gen. McClellan entered our mind. We did not dream even of gratifying him, though we had reason to believe that what he recommended was what he most ardently desired. In pressing the necessity of re-enforcing him, we used this language:

—It is said indeed that the Rebels might have been chased not only into but through Richmond on the Sunday of the fight, but it is by no means so certain that they could be routed at present.

—This is twisted by *The Commercial* as follows: "And how absurd on the part of still another contemporary to declare that the Rebels 'might have been chased not only into but through Richmond on the Sunday of the fight.'"

We have declared nothing of the sort. We had seen this stated, and we mentioned it as one of the stories current, which might be used to break the force of our appeal for heavy and prompt reinforcements, but which we tried to show it ought not to do.

Since the President decided that Gen. McClellan should lead the advance on Richmond, we have done what we could to support and invigorate his efforts. There is no question now in order concerning his merits as a commander, and we should deeply regret any act that would weaken or disconcert him. If there be anything in his recent course that deserves criticism, the time for that will come, but it is not now. It happens that one of our three correspondents who observed and reported the recent battles before Richmond fully sustains Gen. McClellan's severe strictures on the behavior of Casey's division in that struggle. We published this, as we published our other letters, exactly as they reached us. Hereupon certain persons who have relatives or friends in that division are savagely wrath, and protest that they will read *THE TRIBUNE* no more! We pity them; but if men will give way to their worst passions and do themselves grievous harm, how can we help it? We shall continue to print the news as we receive it, employing the most capable and faithful correspondents and printing their letters as they reach us, but ready, as we understand Gen. McClellan to be, to make corrections whenever convinced that truth requires them. Proof is powerful with us; bullying never.

"THE UNION AS IT WAS."

What section or clause of the Constitution requires the Government to uphold Slavery to Rebels? We ask, but there is no answer. Whatever guarantees, express or implied, of protection to Slavery, are found or fancied in the nature of Government generally, or in the framework of our Government in particular, refer exclusively to slaveholding by legal citizens. There is not a word, a hint, a lip, in our own or any other Constitution, implying that a man or a State may do his or its utmost to subvert and overthrow the Government, yet require that Government to protect him in the enjoyment of slave property. No one can give a plausible reason why such a one-sided obligation should exist.

Why is it that none of our Northern Pro-Slavery journals dare to meet this issue? Why do they keep talking of interference with Slavery, concealing the truth that the practical question concerns Slavery to red-handed traitors? If they cannot afford to face the real question, why not keep silent altogether?

One of the worst of our semi-Secession sheets parades a resolve of the Chicago Convention with an air of triumph. Let us consider it:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of self-government, in their local, State, and national institutions, according to their own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter what pretext, as the gravest of crimes."

Every word of that resolve referred directly and exclusively to loyal States and citizens; not one man who participated in drafting, adopting and ratifying it ever dreamed of such a thing as protecting and perpetuating Slavery to Rebels, nor of asserting their right to order and control their own domestic institutions. This we know. The case is doubtless the same with the framers and ratifiers of the Federal Constitution.

The Louisville Journal professes resignation to a straightforward fight for the Union, letting Slavery take its chance under such a dispensation. That is all we ask. Now let us see whether that is the kind of contest we have thus far had:

I. Suppose the horses of the Rebels had a habit of escaping from them to us, does any man believe that one of our commanding Generals would issue an order that they should be driven back by our pickets and sentinels, and not allowed to come within our lines? Suppose he should assign as a reason that many of those horses were vicious and not to be relied on—that some of them were more inclined to show their heels than to draw our wagons—would not a general horse-laugh greet his transparent sophistry?

II. Suppose a large portion of the *White* population of the revolted States were notoriously favorable to our cause—that they had often served us as scouts, spies, messengers, and guides—would our Generals be likely to repel this class or caste from coming to us? Would they suffer that caste to be calumniated, insulted, reviled, and abused in their camps? And would any journals that ever pretended to stand for the Union venture to assail these useful though humble Unionists?

III. Is it not a fixed canon of the art of war that a General advancing upon a subtle

and desperate foe, especially through a wooded, broken, unfamiliar region, must avail himself of every chance to obtain information of the positions, movements, and numbers of the enemy? Of course, he knows that those who come to him as deserters are often spies for the enemy—that the ignorant peasantry whom he interrogates are generally incompetent to report accurately on the points in question, and that they are often intent on misleading him. But he never deems these adequate reasons for spurning them. On the contrary, he often deduces correct conclusions from statements intended to mislead him. He questions all, hears all, but believes as he sees fit.

IV. Suppose that, by issuing a general order of confiscation, we could furnish all the Rebel Cattle, Hogs, and Horses, with a strong motive for quitting them, and coming over to us, and must at any rate win some, while diffusing anxiety and apprehension among our adversaries, and compelling them to watch every animal, or expect soon to find it missing, would any hearty Unionist oppose the issuing of such an order?

These questions answer themselves, and their answer exposes the hollowiness of those who clamor against Emancipation and insist on restoring "The Union as it Was."

—But do not you desire the restoration of "The Union as it Was?" we are asked. We answer that we are for "The Union as it Was" if it cannot be improved, but we greatly prefer the Union as it ought to be. For instance:

I. We prefer the Union so reconstructed that a blameless and beloved President elect may travel through any and every State on his way to the capital without incurring the peril of assassination, and without being compelled to anticipate and choose darkness for any portion of his journey.

II. We prefer a Union wherein the formally chosen and duly accredited representative of a State, proceeding to another State to test there the legality of imprisoning its citizens unaccused and unsuspected of crime, may not be hunted out of that other State like a loathsome criminal, and compelled to abandon his mission to save his life.

III. We prefer a Union wherein every upright, inoffensive citizen unsuspected of crime, may safely count on the protection of the Law and its ministers in every portion of our country, and only be subjected to detention or injury through the quiet and peaceful operation of the laws.

IV. We prefer a Union in which a Senator of the United States shall not be subject to rudely assault and beating on the floor of the Senate for words void of personality conscientiously spoken in debate.

V. We prefer a Union wherein every innocent man shall be entitled to receive the wages of his own labor, and not see his wife and children sold away from him when neither he nor they are accused of any wrong.

VI. We prefer a Union wherein the praises of Freedom shall not be shouted by men who stifle by violence the expression of any sentiment which condemns their iniquities, and who make it a crime to teach young children to read and write.

—In short, while we desire and struggle for the restoration of the Union at all events, we prefer that it should be thoroughly a Union of Freemen. Who can thoughtfully wish it rather a Union of freemen and slaves? "If any speak; for him have I offended."

The World's Washington correspondence speaks of Gen. McDowell as stopping in and evincing strong attachments to that capital, whereupon the Editor adds:

"Gen. McDowell's army is in a position where it is of no perceptible use either for aggression or defense. The General himself is constantly flitting back and forth between his column and Washington, and it is hard to say of what use either he or his troops are since his investment with a separate command. Why is not he, too, in front of Richmond, ready to take part in the great battle and render the assurance of victory doubly sure? Why does he stand idle in such a crisis like the laborers in the parable whom no man had hired?"

—Surely the least consideration would have instructed this critic that Gen. McDowell's position and movements are governed by his orders. His army is where he was required to place it, and he there awaits further orders. He may not be a great commander, but nobody ever yet accused him of insubordination. In fact, he fought the battle of Bull Run in opposition to the dictates of his own judgment, in deference to the peremptory commands of a superior who forthwith disclaimed the responsibility and tried to shuffle it off upon others, in which attempt he was aided by *The World*. Gen. McDowell's mistakes at Bull Run were almost redeemed by the perfect candor and truth of his report of that battle, and the forbearance with which he has ever treated those whose blunders, if nothing worse, had contributed to his defeat by pitting part of one army against all the Rebel forces on the Potomac. He may never win a battle, but we feel sure that he will never lose one and then say he fought it against his own judgment, in obedience to newspaper clamor. Nay, more: Had he been Lieutenant-General last July, we should not have fought an important battle with more than half the Union soldiers within fifty miles of the battle-field placed where they were unable to fire a shot or contribute in any way to the triumph of our arms. It needs the prestige of a great name to cover such dispositions with the mantle of strategy.

We call the attention of the surgical and medical profession to our letter from Fortress Monroe published this morning. Skilled men can do their country essential service by volunteering for the staff of Dr. Cuyler. Hundreds, yea thousands, of their suffering fellow-creatures, racked by wounds and burning with fevers, await their coming at Old Point. These brave men have periled health and life in the service of the country. Will not their countrymen give them efficient aid in their dire extremity?

Mr. Vincent Colyer, late Superintendent of the Poor and manager of Schools in Newbern, N. C., will speak to our citizens this evening in exposition of the treatment of the

Union cause and its defenders by White and Black North Carolinians respectively, and of the circumstances preceding and attending the peremptory close of his school for Colored Children by Gov. Stanly. We have been sparing of comments on that ill-favored procedure, desiring to elicit all the facts before making them the subject of comment. We now urge the People to come forward and listen to a recital of these facts. Let us know precisely for what our brothers are moistening with their blood the sands of Carolina.

FROM WASHINGTON.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

Particulars of the Battle of Shiloh.

ADDITIONAL ARMY SURGEONS.

PROVISION FOR OUR SICK AND WOUNDED.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

THE DEMOCRATS PILLORIED.

THE FREE TERRITORY BILL.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 9, 1862.
REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH—HOW GEN. PRENTISS'S DIVISION WAS CAPTURED.

Major W. M. Stone of the 34 Iowa Cavalry, Colonel Miller of 18th Missouri, and Captain Gregg of the 58th Illinois, taken prisoners at Shiloh, reached here last night direct from Selma, Alabama, where are confined all the officers taken at that battle about the rank of captain. They were released on parole for forty days by the Rebel authorities for the purpose of arranging a general exchange of prisoners, the only stipulation being that General Backus shall be included. They were selected for the mission by the prisoners themselves.

They have come via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington, and Richmond; thence back to Petersburg, and by flag of truce on board of the Monitor. These gentlemen report the South one vast plantation of corn and potatoes, only enough cotton growing for seed. They have seen the inside of the Rebellion, know the enemy's strength and vulnerable points, and only await an exchange to give important information. As the Government is favorably disposed to a fair exchange, one will doubtless be effected.

The privates taken at Shiloh are at Tusculum, Ala., having been taken from Corinth via Memphis, Jackson, and Mobile. From the latter place all officers of lower rank than captain were sent to Talladega, and those of higher rank to Selma. The officers have been generally well treated, subjected to few insults, though their fare is of the coarsest, as good, however, as is given Rebel soldiers.

They are utterly ignorant of the events of the last two months. The only newspapers they have seen was a slip containing Beauregard's report of the battle of Shiloh. The paroled officers are surprised at the prevailing impression that Gen. Prentiss and command were captured early on the morning of Sunday, and state that the surrender was at precisely 5½ o'clock p. m. of that day.

Major Stone, late Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, Iowa, was in command of the 34 Iowa on the extreme right of Hurlbut's division, and next to Prentiss, when the former fell back, his right remained in support of the latter, having fought from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., on attempting to fall back, Prentiss found himself completely surrounded, not less than four Rebel brigades being between him and the river, when the 34 Iowa, Hurlbut's 8th, 12th, and 14th Iowa, 58th Illinois, 18th Missouri, and 18th Wisconsin regiments surrendered.

ARMY SURGEONS.

The necessity for the bill introduced into the Senate to-day, providing for the appointment of 150 additional Army Surgeons is apparent to those who have visited the hospitals here or who have been down to the Peninsula. There are not surgeons enough to supply the demand created by a battle. Although the men in hospitals here are on the whole well provided for, yet cases have come to our knowledge where men have waited in vain several days for a surgeon to dress their wounds. At White-House the condition of things is still worse. Two or three hundred wounded soldiers were found there by one surgeon, who was at his way to another post of duty, absolutely without medical aid. There is a grievous want also of medical inspectors. Although the act providing for their appointment became a law on the 16th of April, it is only within a very few days that two or three nominations have been made, meantime hundreds of sick and wounded soldiers who are fully entitled to be discharged and sent to go home, are pining or dying in hospitals, merely because there is not sufficient force in the department to examine their applications which he spot file unread. These medical inspectors are also needed to improve the sanitary condition of the Government Hospitals, which as we are credibly informed, are much inferior in accommodations and comforts to those in charge of the Sanitary Commission. It would not be just to the Surgeon-General to blame him for these deficiencies. He does his best he can, we believe, with the means at his disposal.

THE REBEL LEE'S WHITE HOUSE.

Complaints having been made that Gen. McClellan has placed a guard around the White House on the Pamunkey, the property of the Rebel Col. Lee, at Pamunkey, the property of the Rebel Col. Lee, the following no one to enter or trespass on the domain, although the building was needed for hospital purposes, the General has replied the surgeon in charge has not made requisition for the building, that would accommodate only a small number of patients, and that they get along quite as well in tents.

SLAVES LEAVING DELAWARE.

It is said that not less than one-tenth of the slaves of Delaware have disappeared, no one knows whither, since the Rebellion broke out.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

There was considerable rejoicing among Democrats and Border-State members of the House to-day when Mr. Julian's resolution in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law was laid on the table by 15 majority, although, if it had not been so disposed of, it would probably have been modified before passage. But the rejoicing was suddenly arrested by the passage of Mr. Colfax's resolution in relation to the Judiciary Committee to report a bill modifying the Judiciary Committee of Mason's slave-catching bill that odious product of Mason's slave-catching brain, so as to authorize jury trial when the alleged fugitive denies that he is a slave, and requiring every claimant to prove that he has been loyal during the Rebel